DALY'S THEATRE—2-8:15—The Algerian.

DORE GALLERY, 53d-st. and 7th-ave.—Exhibition, 10
a. m. to 6 p. m.

EDEN MUSEE—2:30—8—World in Wax. EMPIRE THEATRE-2-8:15-The Councillor's Wife GARDEN THEATRE-2-8:15-The Professor's Love

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE S Exhibition. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-2-8-Vaudeville. HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-2-8-The Woolien Stocking. HERRMANN'S THEATRE-2-8-King Rene's Daughte and Philemon and Baucis. HOTT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-2:15-8:30-A

IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL-2-8-Vaudeville. IRVING PLACE THEATRE-2-8:15-The Passing Regi KOSTER & BIAL'S-2-8-Vaudeville. LYCEUM THEATRE-2-8:15-An American Duchess. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-2:30-8:30-Silvineki.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Exhibition. PALMER'S THEATRE-2-8:15-1492. TANDARD THEATRE-2:15-8:36-Charley's Aunt. STAR THEATRE—2-8-The Three Guardsmen.

TATTERSALL'S, 55th-st. and 7th-ave.—2:30—8:15—Hagen-beck's Trained Animals.

TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—S-Vaudeville.

14TH STREET THEATRE—2-8-Maine and Georgia.

#### Index to Abvertisements.

Page	Col ! Par	re Col
Amusements	5-0 Instruction	8 5
Appouncements12	5 Lectures & Meetings.1	1 6
Autumn Reserts 11	5 Lost and Found	8 6
Bankers & Brokers 11	4 Marriages & Deaths	7 6
Bank Deposits11		2 4.5
	5 Miscellancous	
Board and Rooms 9	4 New Publications	
Business Chances D		
Business Notices 6	1 Ocean Steamers	2 2
Pancing Academies. 8	5 Public Notice	5 5-6
Dividend Notices 11	4 Real Estate	D 0-0
Dre shoking 9	4 Religious Notices	9 1-3
Demostic Situations	Hailroads1	0 5.6
Wanted 9	6-7 Special Notices	7 6
Financial11	8-4 Steamlouts	
Financial Election 11	4 Teachers	8 3
For Sale 9	4 To Whom Concern	5 6
Mirrors and Carriages. D	Winter Resorts	
	6 Work Wanted	
Moteis 3	6! Work Wanted	9 5.0

Business Notices. | 500. 502 & 504 SD-AVE., | 255 STH-AVE. AND 125TH-ST. ESTABLISHED TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS

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# New York Daily Tribuna

FOUNDED BY HORACE SREELEY.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1893.

### TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Admiral Mello's flagship, the Aquidaban, has left Rio Harbor, presumably to intercept the Nictheroy and America. === The hstag voted, by a majority of 37, to revoke the decree expelling the Jesuits from Germany. \_\_\_\_ London Anarchists have decided to meet Trafalgar Square, despite the prohibition; a cordon of French and German police is watching the Belgian frontier for Anarchists. A deserter from the Bulgarian army, arrested in Sofia, confessed that he had come back to kill Prince Ferdinand. === The Duke

Domestic.-The annual report of the Secretary of the Interior was made public. = Judge E. C. Billings, of the United States District Court in Louisiana, died in New-Haven. === General William Lilly, Representative-at-Large from Pennsylvania, died at Mauch Chunk, Penn. Many wrecks and mishaps are occurring along the line of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The cold wave has moved rapidly eastward. === The Boston firm of Edmands & Barrett were forced to assign because of the failure of Abe. Stein & Co.

City and Suburban.-Abe. Stein & Co., importers and dealers in goatskins, hides, etc., ere forced into a receiver's hands by the failure of the London house of Jacob Stein & Co. \_\_\_\_ The Rapid Transit Commission formally adopted a route for an elevated road on the West Side; all rights of the underground plan were protected. === Justice Barnard, of the Supreme Court, General Term, handed down a decision reversing Justice Pratt's decision setting aside the report of the commission in the oklyn water scandal. = John Y. McKane and his lieutenants appeared in court to answer the charge of contempt, and denied that they were guilty of misconduct. === The Madison Square Bank directors, indicted by the Grand Jury, pleaded not guilty. === The annual dinner of the St. Andrew's Society took place. The personal taxes on the Gould estate, amounting to \$182,000, were paid under protest, Stocks irregular, but generally firm. Industrial shares were inclined to be heavy, and railway shares were strong. Union Pacific nearly 3 and Atchison 11/2 per cent.

Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Fair, older. · Temperature yesterday: Highest, 49 degrees; lowest, 32; average, 41%.

Admiral Mello has left the harbor of Rio Janeiro on the Aquidaban, and proceeded southward, evidently with the intention of getting his vessel in shape to meet the Nictheroy and the America on their way from this port. The Aquidaban experienced some hard firing from the forts in getting out to sea, and her move ments in the immediate future are a matter of some doubt. It does not seem probable that she ill undertake to give battle single-handed to the two vessels recently fitted out here.

Whether changes will be made in the rules of the Senate so as to provide for closure in some form is a question that will come up at the approaching session and is likely to cause in animated debate. Not less than nine amendments having this object in view have been proposed, and are under consideration by the mittee on Rules. Recent occurrences have shown the need of a previous-question rule if nate desires to transact its business with

McKane and his minions have taken refuge in a general denial. A square issue of veracity is raised between them and the eminently mutable citizens of Brooklyn who went to vesend on Election Day in the interest of a lection and were hustled out of the town. that he never heard of Judge med's infunction until 9 o'clock, although

an attempt to serve it on him was made about daylight. His course in the contempt proceedings foreshadows his plan of campaign in the criminal proceedings that are to follow. He and his willing tools will deny all. Whether judges and juries will take their word against that of the lawyers, clergymen, physicians and business men on the other side remains to be

The General Term of the Supreme Court, Sec ond District, has passed upon the Long Island Water Supply case, and its decision is emphatically in the interest of the people. It sets aside the decision of Judge Pratt and upholds the finding of the special commission appointed to appraise the property of the company. A majority of the commission awarded \$570,000 for the company's franchise. A bill had to be passed by the Legislature to enable the city to appeal from Judge Pratt's decision. Without such an appeal a grave injustice would have been done to Brooklyn. The result of the appeal is eminently satisfactory. The company may choose to carry the case still further, but it can hardly do so with much hope of success:

The route for a West Side elevated road previously agreed on by the Rapid Transit Commis sion was formally adopted yesterday. the exception of the Boulevard, it is perhaps as satisfactory a route as could be found in the western half of the city; and yet some streets in the upper part of the island must be surrendered for this purpose if we are to have more elevated roads. The Commissioners do not expect that the franchise can be sold for a year at the shortest; so early relief to elevated travellers is not to be looked for. Meantime they hope to find a purchaser for their underground franchise, which has thus far gone a-begging, but which is not to be interfered with by any elevated lines that may be built.

#### WHAT IS HATCHING?

Rumors began to circulate just after the late election attributing to the Democratic machine bosses a scheme to bribe their way to the control of the new State Senate. Nineteen Republicans and thirteen Democrats were elected to that body, but the claim has been persistently made that when the Senate meets it will be found that certain men elected as Republicans are, after all, friends and creatures of the Democratic Ring. It is difficult to believe that any such conspiracy as this is in progress, but the rumors about it are possessed of extraordinary vitality. It was difficult to believe that a man like Frank Rice would rob with his own hands the files he was sworn to guard and keep, but that is what he did. It was difficult to believe that the Democratic Court of Appeals would so construe the Ballot law as to disfranchise hundreds of Republican voters in Onondaga for no fault of their own, for nothing but the trivial and admittedly innocent error of a sheriff's messenger, but that is what it did, and that, too, after having put itself on record only two years before as saying that the protection which the law constructs against fraud must be "consistent with a certainty that every person entitled to vote shall have his ballot re ceived, deposited and counted." It was difficult to believe that Frank Rice, Edward Wemple, Elliot Danforth, Charles F. Tabor and John Bogart would lie and cheat, but they did it. They not only counted a false return, but they said they had none other before them. which was a falsehood; and they counted the false return after the Court of Appeals had commanded them to count the true one and after they had stipulated to obey the court, which, of course, it was their duty to do anyhow. And that was another falsehood and a bewildering breach of trust. Nobody would have believed that such things

as these could happen in this Empire State of ours until they did happen. And then everybody settled down and quietly accepted them, and if it hadn't been for the colossal impudence of Flower in putting Maynard on the bench of and dishonesty. Under that method it is imthe Court of Appeals, and of the bigger bosses in placing him before the people to be voted on, the Senate steal of 1891 would have gone into history as an unpunished, almost unchallenged crime. The men who did it are still in their high places. Hill is still a United States Senator. Murphy is his colleague. Flower is still Governor. Sheehan still President of the Senate. Maynard still Judge. Rice still Secretary of State and chairman of the State Board of Canvassers. They are no better now than they were when they stole the last Senate, and all that argues against the probability of their being engaged in more deviltry of the same sort is the fact that they ought to be somewhat wiser. They know, however, the efforts that are being made to make this a notable session of the Legislature for the repeal of the outrageous political bills which were the fruit of their former crime and for the passage of reform legislation in favor of which all the moral forces in politics are united. They know how embarrassing these acts will be to them and their agent, Governor Flower. They know that their disadvantage will result as soon as these reform bills reach the Governor's room, and will as surely result from his veto as from his approval of them. They are a desperate crowd, used to the taking of great risks, and forced now to choose between one sort of risk and another. It need astonish no one, then, if from the frequent secret conferences they have been holding during the last ten days there shall presently issue some scheme of violence or fraud aimed to defeat the public determination to undo the wrongs perpetrated in 1892 and 1893 and to secure amendatory legislation. These men need to be closely watched, and their next conspiracy of revolution should put them where they will be busy with honester work.

## AN AUDACIOUS PERFORMANCE.

Soon after the election of 1889, representatives of the City Reform Club laid before the Excise Board, then composed of Messrs. Koch, Fitzpatrick and Meakim, charges against about one hundred liquor-dealers, the accusation being that they had kept their establishments open on Election Day in violation of the statute requiring all saloons within a certain distance of any polling place to be closed. In some eighty cases these charges were tried before the Commissioners, and the proofs appeared ample to convict, eight or ten of the licensees acknowledging on oath that their saloons had been open on Election Day. The law requires the Excise Board to decide such cases within a reasonable time, and if satisfied that the law has been violated to revoke the license of every offender. But the Commissioners refused to render a decision, and finally, the City Reform Club still pressing the matter, the case of Henry Ahrens was made a test case and a mandamus was procured from Judge Barrett and sustained by the Court of Appeals ordering them to decide; whereupon they decided in favor of Ahrens. The club, determined not to drop the proceedings, laid the facts before the Grand Jury, and on the evidence presented indictments were found against the three Commissioners. But the District-Attorney's office was neglectful, and could not be induced to try

on a technicality, the indictment was dismissed, but another was procured, and finally, after another year had elapsed, the defendants were brought into the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

But meanwhile, disturbed by the possibility of ultimate discomfiture, they had devised i means of escape, and procured from the Democratic and fraudulent Legislature of 1892 an act, the significance of which was not commonly understood at the time, but which the expected they would be able to utilize for theif security. When, therefore, they were arraigned or trial they set up this enactment in defences claiming for it a retroactive effect just fitted to their necessities. Their confidence appeared to be well founded, for their defence was accepted as sufficient by the trial court. Incidentally it may be remarked as an indication of their faith in their device that this was the occasion on which Koch disclosed himself to public view in a state so closely resembling beastly intoxication as to be immediately and completely identified therewith by all who saw him.

The decision of the lower court was passed on without an opinion by the General Term, and since then the defendants have apparently been entirely relieved of anxiety. Their immunity has not been absolutely certain, however, for the Court of Appeals has yet to be heard from. And this is the fact which makes their latest step in connection with the action against them an extraordinary exhibition of cool audacity. They have now brought a claim against the city for \$19,900 to pay the lawyers who defended them. If that large sum is a fair charge for services rendered, the lawyers are of course entitled to be paid at the proper time, though the claim forcibly illustrates the satisfaction with which accused officials make litigation extremely costly when they reckon upon the city's having to foot the bill. But that is not the point which now demands public notice. The effrontery of these men lies in their demand that the city shall pay their legal expenses in a suit not yet finally decided in their favor; for if the Court of Appeals should decide against them they would have no claim at all against the city.

It is apparently assumed that the proceedings will go no further, but they ought to. This is a case in which the court of last resort needs to be invoked, and until the law has been irrevocably declared the city ought not to pay a cent for the benefit of these men.

#### THE FRAUD TARIFF.

"The New-York Herald" offers strenuous opposition to an income tax. It condemns this method of taxation as fostering "a hateful conspiracy of spies and informers in bott, business and social circles"; as "falling chiefly on the honest and on those who can least afford to pay it "; as facilitating juggling with conscience and rank perjury; and as essentially undemocratic and monarchical, and foreign to republican methods of government. This is all true; but when Democracy, confronted with a material deficiency of revenues, deliberately revises the tariff with a view to increase the shortage very largely, what can it do unless it revives the most odious and inquisitorial of the war taxes?

From one point of view, that of producing a homogeneous measure, the taxation of incomes is an essential feature of the new tariff scheme. The central idea of the Wilson tariff is not revenue, since the bill will inevitably involve a large deficit, as the authors of the measure frankly admit. Nor is it a Protective tariff, since that is the idea which Mr. Wilson and his colleagues in fulfilment of party pledges have sought to eliminate from the measure. What, then, is the principle which imparts organic unity to the measure?

The restoration of a most vicious method of levying duties reveals this principle. Secretary Manning and nearly all the ex-Secretaries of the Treasury being the witnesses, the ad valorem system offers a premium upon fraud, swindling rascals in their own trade. By abolishing specific duties so far as is practicable, and by substituting for them the ad valorem system. Chairman Wilson directly encourages under-

valuations, deception, perjury and swindling. The taxation of incomes will be wholly in accord with ad valorem duties. It will place honest men at a marked disadvantage in comparison with dishonest men, who disregard the sanctity of an oath and juggle with their consciences. It will encourage undervaluation of incomes, evasions of law, and all kinds of trickery and deceit. It will place a high premium upon perjury and dishonesty.

The two systems belong together. They will impart a positive character to an anomalous and nondescript measure, which is neither a revenue nor a protective tariff. With ad valorem duties and income taxation it will be distinctively a measure for promoting and popularizing swindling and immorality. It is a Fraud Tariff.

## THE VEXATION OF SHEEHAN.

Lieutenant-Governor William F. Sheehan was in town on Friday. A representative of an evening newspaper called on him "for the purpose of talking to him on the recent political tidal wave that struck Buffalo." From the report of the interview it would seem that William was not only willing to be talked to on that subject, but fairly willing to say a few words himself. He did not have very much to say about the tidal wave because, as he said, he did not care to "jump into the newspapers with all sorts of theories." On that point he simply remarked that "the result was a great surprise, and it will be some time before the public can be made to appreciate the true causes of it." In order to explain it it would be necessary to "go into the whole thing from the beginning," and "I don't think," he adds "the people of Buffalo are ripe for it just now. By January he hopes to be able to "fully explain the true condition of politics in a way the people up there will understand." This reticence on William's part is unusual. He was not always so. He was not always so diffident about "jumping into the newspapers." Nor did he always hold the opinion he now ex presses concerning the ripeness of the people of Buffalo. Before the late election no man in the State was so ready as he to "jump into the newspapers." It may also be said that the newspapers were equally ready to jump into him. As to the ripeness of Buffalo people, all of his actions before election pointed to absolute confidence on his part that they were not only ripe, but rotten.

Passing from this branch of the subject William dwelt with what the reporter calls "vigor' on the highly reprehensible manner in which the newspapers have lately been treating him personally. He is deeply grieved at the report which has been circulated that he intends to leave Buffalo and make New-York City his permanent residence. "Public criticism of my political acts," he says, "does not annoy me but when they go deeper and indulge in personalities I must say I feel vexed." It does seem an extremely hard case. During the last two or three years William has been criticised

lescribed as political crimes. He was quite intimately related to the series of transactions respiting in the successful theft of a Legislatpre; he was chief actor in the legislative performances through which by the most audagious frauds and crimes it was sought to put the city of Buffalo and county of Erie absolute h and permanently in his individual control; Sperator in an organized conspiracy against the Honest voters of Buffalo. But when these things Fere charged against him he was undisturbed. That was "public criticism" of his "political acts," and did not annoy him. On the contrary, he seemed rather to enjoy it and the prominence it gave him. But now the case is different. The newspapers have reported that York. That is personal, and he says, "When lifey go deeper and indulge in personalities I must say I feel vexed."

William is vexed. His manner is much milder than it was before election, but all the same he is vexed. Stealing a Legislature and wholesale cheating at the polls are "political acts," for which he is willing to be criticised, but moving to New-York is a personal matter and goes deeper. It is a rather fine distinction, but William has a mental temperament that naturally makes fine distinctions; a very discriminating mind. He has our sympathy in his vexation. And when he says, distinguishing his public career from his private life, "I feel that there is enough in the public career of me to fill an entire page of a newspaper," he has our cordial indorsement. There is indeed enough in the public career of him to fill, if all told, several pages of a newspaper. And what is more, it would fill, if justice were done, a seven by nine apartment in the penitentiary. We are sorry, William, that the newspapers have vexed you by this abominable report about your removing to New-York, but we agree with you perfectly in what you say about the plethoric character of your public career. In that you are-if you will permit us to say so-dead right. It is one of the filling-est things we know of anywhere.

#### A QUESTION OF REVENUE.

Chairman Wilson proposes to save the people several millions every year in the cost of various products. It is a beautiful idea, and at first blush it seems strange that the people do not appreciate his kindness. But they must have carnings before they can buy. It occurs to them that this scheme cuts off their earnings, and then tantalizes them with cheap goods which they no longer are able to get at any price. He does not think so, and has some theories in his head which came to him from Mr. Walker, fifty years ago, and if they are correct the industries of the country will be more prosperous with Free Trade, or his approach to Free Trade, than they are now. Theories are always delightful, but men who work eight or ten hours per day want something more satisfactory for their meals.

Here are the iron workers, about 350,000 strong. Part of them are getting out ore; he makes ore free, and they are discharged. Part are making pig iron, and he puts the duty at \$150 per ton to \$225 per ton, so that Scotch fron can be imported here in unlimited quantities at lower prices than similar grades of American iron selling even at the unprecedented prices now prevailing. It is evident that part of the ore producers, and part of the pig ron producers, must stand idle, earning nothing, in order that the rest may have their materials cheaper. The theory is that the rest will do better, but what are the facts? Beginning with steel rails, these can be shipped from Middleboro at \$18 per ton, and how much less it is impossible to state, because nobody can say what sellers will swear as to the value of the rails they have sold. In this country after great depression rails are now selling for \$24 per ton. It may be granted that the combination has been of no benefit to American industry, but of great harm to its development and defence. But the worker would suffer from a depression, and he only. Mr. Carnegie and the Illinois Company are paying the Pennsylvania and the Maryland concerns to lie idle. Nobody pays their hands for lying idle. Mr. Wilson takes wages from them and they get nothing. Cheaper rails for the seaboard may result, perhaps, but what more?

Back comes the question to the iron ducers, for what are other miners and furnace-owners of New-York and New-Jersey, Virginia and West Virginia going to do, with foreign iron offered at their doors for less than present panic prices, and with the mills closed at the East which manufacture such iron? With round iron 30 per cent, now 50 per cent; with beams 35 per cent, now 68 per cent; with boiler iron 30 per cent, now 45 to 50 per cent; with forged iron 30 per cent, now 50 per cent; with cotton ties, in which a great industry has been built up, now 41 per cent, made free contrary to all regard for theories, or revenue either, in obedience to a sectional demand; with tinplates, in which many new establishments have been employed, put at 35 per cent instead of 70 per cent, and with steel ingots at 25 instead of 45 per cent, what is this manufacture to do? Does anybody need to be told that a great proportion of the iron manufacturing works must close, and that a hundred thousand or more of the hands must be thrown out of employ-

ment with no hope of return? The situation evidently means the permanen stoppage of more than half the works in the country. Instead of 350,000 persons employed there may possibly be employed at the most 175,000. The loss of wages for these alone would be about \$75,000,000. If not more than 40 per cent be taken from the wages of the rest, to enable them to compete with foreign producers, the difference would be \$30,000,000, so that in all \$105,000,000 would be taken from the amount which the iron workers are able to expend in a year. It is not an encouraging fact, for other industries which can hardly thrive when the iron industry is reduced to part time and short wages. Yet this is called a revenue tariff. Who are to buy the products of foreign mills, American industries and American consumers being thus crippled? Within the last half-year the demand for iron has been reduced nearly 60 per cent because the people had stopped buying. Are we to expect that the demand will be greater, with the mills permanently closed which would ordinarily employ 175,000 hands? Is there a larger revenue to be raised by cutting off half the buying power of American consumers?

Careful readers of the new Tariff bill have doubtless observed that palladium is on the free list. This, it should be borne in mind, has no reference to the Palladium of our Liberties. The palladium referred to is a rare metal, which has some resemblance to platinum, but is harder.

The Ordnance Bureau of the Navy has had made a furnace for the assembling of big guns at the Washington gun foundry. The first gun to be placed in it will be one of nickel steel, the first of its kind built in this country, and this will be done so soon as the pyrometer, an instrument for measuring the intense heat to be applied to the metal, is in place. This is to the indictment until a full year later. Then, for various things which his opponents have be put in the interior of the furnace, and will

be so connected with the exterior that the observer may always know the degree of tempe ture within. Instead of the jacket being expanded and then shrunk over the gun tube, it will be placed horizontally in the furnace and the tube shoved into position, the heat being applied directly upon the jacket. To prevent the influence of the great heat upon the tubo there will be a constant stream of water kept

up inside the bore. Is there any connection between the remova of Alfred C. Chapin from Brooklyn to New-York and the enforced resignation of William C. Hudson as Secretary of the State Railroad Commis sion? Hudson is understood to have been backed by Boss McLaughlin all the time he has held this office, and not long ago, through McLaugh lin's influence, his salary was handsomely in was about to remove from Buffalo to New-creased. If Chapin's removal indicates a break between him and McLaughlin, one of its effects may be the decline and fall of McLaughlin's influence in the Railroad Commission.

> It is a high and most unusual compliment which has been paid to Dr. Abraham Jacobi, of this city, in the invitation which lately came to him to assume a chair in 'he University of Berlin. While appreciating the compliment, New-Yorkers cannot but rejoice that Dr. Jacobi promptly declined it. He has become so much attached to New-York and to this country that he feels his home to be here, and nothing apparently would induce him to make so radical a change as was proposed. He has lived here almost forty years, and has been an important factor in the community. We are glad that his eminent position in his profession has received this distinguished recognition, and glad that Dr. Jacobi is to remain one of our fellow citizens; and we are sure that this opinion will be shared by all who know him either personally or by reputation.

The health-bringing frosts have come to Brunswick, Ga., and all danger of a further spread of yellow fever is at an end. During the epidemic more than 6,000 people were assisted by the Relief Committee, the country at large having responded heartily to the appeals

The detention in the city and in durance of important witnesses in important cases is sometimes a necessity, albeit an unfortunate one. To keep them in the House of Detention for several weeks, sometimes even for months, is an outrage that ought not to be permitted. The Grand Jury recommends that cases in which witnesses are detained should . have precedence in the courts, and points out that when such a witness (who has committed no crime) is the head of a family dependent on him for support the resulting misery may be very great. This is undoubtedly the case. The detention of witnesses has a seriously evil side, and all the officers of justice should strive to reduce the evil as much as possible.

The Brooklyn Bridge management has always been clumsy, stupid and bungling. President Howell has displayed neither capacity nor public spirit. His system of collecting rents through an irresponsible outsider, who kept no proper system of books, and who retained the rent receipts for his own use as long as he cared to hold them back, was so reprehensible that Mr. Howell ought to be removed from office promptly. The Bridge, as now mismanaged, is blotch both on New-York and Brooklyn.

For the first time since 1870 public expression has just been given in the Bavarian Legislature to the national sentiments of antipathy to Prussia, and the Cabinet has been admonished in no measured language to put a stop to its subserviency to the "Caesarism without glory" of the German Emperor. The Administration is accused of sacrificing the interests of Bavaria to the greedy appetite of the authorities at Berlin, especially in connection with the projected imposts necessary to meet the expenditure involved by the Army bill enacted by the Reichstag last spring-imposts that are destined to weigh most heavily on the southern States of the Empire. One Deputy even went so far as to remind the Ministers that the Bavarians would never consent to become the the House, or too little attention. You go on is given to these remarks by the fact that they | Lord Lieutenants, who are the mere organs of represent not only the sentiments of the masses, but those which notoriously prevail among the aristocracy, and even at court, where Prince heir-presumptive to the Crown. has repeatedly shown signs of his distaste for the policy and methods of Emperor William, as well as of reseatment at that young monarch's autocratic encroachment upon the prerogatives of the sovereign rulers of the independent States which form the confederation known as the German Empire.

## PERSONAL.

The Rev. Dr. George Hodges, who has accepted post of dean in the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, is at present rector of Calvary Church, at Pittsburg. He is a graduate of Hamilton College, and is entering on his thirty-eighth year. Dr. Hodges has occupied a leading and influential place in the church work of Pitts-burg, and will be much missed in that city.

Prince Sulkowski, the wealthy Hungarian nobleman, has been defeated in his attempt to have his marriage with Miss Ida Yaeger declared null. The Prince was married to the young woman about six years ago. Later, by the influence of his relatives, he was placed in an asylum, from which Miss Yaeger succeeded in liberating him. He grew tired of her, owing greatly to the difference in their rank and the embarrassments to which he was subjected, and appealed to the courts of Bonn to release him.

Paul Bennevue, who is in a New-Hampshire poorhouse, a physical wreck, has been a diplomat, editor, publisher, orator, politician and banker. He began his public life in France as secretary to Alexandre Dumas the elder, and in that capacity edited the copy of many of the novelist's books. He is now seventy years old.

Colonel A. K. McClure, Editor of "The Philadelphia Times." has advanced far toward recovery from his long and dangerous fliness. It is expected that Colonel McClure will be removed from Wal-lingford to his home in Philadelphia early next

The title of the oldest bank officer in active service, recently attributed in this column to Nathan Parker, president of the Manchester (N. H.) National Bank, is claimed by Horace Staples, president of the Westport (Conn.) National Bank, Mr. Staples is in his ninety-second year, and seems to have an excellent foundation upon which to base a claim to this honorable distinction.

General Lew Wallace is at work on a fourth novel, the material for which he has been quietly collecting for several years. He has been taking life easy since he completed "The Prince of India" last summer. General Wallace refuses to say with what age or people he will deal in his new work, nor will he even say when he expects to have it finished.

the mast at the age of sixteen, and a few years later he was a porter in the general store of which he afterward became proprietor. He accomplished this rise in life by rare self-denial. Receiving a salary of \$60 a month, he saved \$0 a month from he by doing his own cooking, making his own clothing and living in a way that a fastidious tramp would have scorned.

BEGINNING TO BE SERIOUS. Now that Dr. Parkhurst has secured the indict-ment of a police captain for criminal neglect of duty, the New-York authorities take a less jocose view of his society.

ONE WHO WILL NOT BE SURPRISED. From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat. William R. Morrison will hardly be surprised if this tariff bill knocks out Wilson when he seeks re-election. Morrison knows how it is himself.

"REFORM" SCORES AGAIN From The Washington Post.

WHO WILL PAY IT?

LORD HERSCHELL

I.

HIS DEFENCE OF THE BENCH AND HIS COLLISION WITH THE RADICALS.

London, November 17. No recent incident in English political life has a more direct interest for Americans than the attempt of the Radicals to "discipline"—the word is Mr. Gladstone's-the Lord Chanceller in the matter of appointments to the Magistracy. It raises again in England, and in a new form, the question, "Do the spoils belong to the victor?" And if they do, are appointments to the Bench in the nature of spoils?

The maxim or axiom-or whatever it be or seem to the American politician-of Jackson or of Marcy-for it is disputed which of that interesting pair first announced it-has now been adopted as a rule of political conduct by considerable faction of the Gladstonian party. The deputation which presented itself to Lord Herschell on Wednesday numbered more than 280 members of Parliament. Of these, about seventy were Irish. It is not at first signiquite clear what the Irish have to do with the matter. Appointments to the Irish magistracy rest with the Irish Lord Chancellor. But the seventy Irish M. P.'s "had kindly expressed their wish to assist the Liberal party and the masses of the people of Great Britain in this important matter, and in the carrying out of other great reforms demanded by the people." So said Mr. Alpheus Cleophas Morton, who introduced the deputation to the Lord Chancellor. It is "a prologue to the omen coming on,"-a foretaste of that blessed period, after Home Rule shall have been granted to Ireland, when the Irish are to rule themselves and also the people of England.

It is a new thing to see 280 members of the House of Commons put themselves under the lead of Mr. Alpheus Cleophas Morton. He is & rather boisterous legislator, with a gift of saying offensive things in an offensive way. He has hitherto had no followers. Now he has found a subject on which this large band do follow him, even into the august presence of the Lord High Chancellor of England. That only proves that the subject is more than the leader. The 280 are so deeply interested in jobbing the magistracy that they will follow anybody who will lead them. Mr. Morton was willing to take the trouble to organize a deputation, and it grew to these dimensions. Behind it is a resolution of the House of Commons, passed no very long time ago by a party vote-a resolution, for that is what it comes to, in favor of putting more Liberals on the Bench.

It is, I believe, admitted that a large majority of both county and borough magistrates are Conservatives, or are, in Mr. Morton's words, "Liberal Unionists which is worse still." The reason is not far to seek. The present preponderance dates from 1886. Before that time the balance of parties was more nearly equal. But in 1886 came the split on Home Rule. A very large proportion of the best people in the Liberal party-of the classes from whom the Bench in this country has always been recruited-declined to follow Mr. Gladstone. The Liberals on the Bench became Liberal Unionists, and have remained so. Hence the present complaint and the present proceedings.

Never, perhaps, has a deputation had to listen to such a rating as Lord Herschell bestowed on Mr. Morton and his followers. It was the more severe because so extremely courteous and even friendly in phrase. Lord Herschell and the 280 belong to the same political party; or nearly the same. They are all, at any rate, followers of Mr. Gladstone. Hard words between colleagues would be out of place. Yet, if you go below the surface, if you strip off the veneer and the varnish, if you look at what was in the minds of each, you will see that the antagonism between them is very clearly defined. Mr. Morton and his 280 go to the Lord Chancellor and they say to him, in substance and effect, this:

"There are too many Conservatives and too few Liberals on the County Bench. We want you to redress the balance. The House of Commons has said it ought to be redressed, but you pay no attention to the resolution of "vassais" of Prussia. Additional importance nominating men on the recommendation of the 'class cliques.' We want you to disregard the Lord Lieutenants and appoint such men as we, members of the House of Commons, recommend. Thus and not otherwise can the Bench be reformed, and party claims satisfied, and good Gladstonians convinced that justice will be

And Lord Herschell's reply, which fills four columns, may be summed up thus:

"Gentlemen, I am Lord Chancellor, and not you. That is your first mistake. I am responsible for these appointments; you are not, and so long as I am responsible, I shall rely on my own judgment and not on yours. Your very presence here implies 'suspicion and distrust.' I must, therefore, tell you plainly that some of the men you have asked me to appoint are grossly and utterly unfit to be put on the Bench. They would have been a disgrace to it, and the disgrace would have falled, not on you, but on me. As to having more Liberals, I agree with you, we ought. But the Bench cannot be made Liberal all at once, and you ask me to take not only politics but religion into consideration. which makes it the more difficult. You must be content if we go slowly. I do not put either politics or religion aside, nor even class questions. But the first thing is to choose fit men. If I can find Liberals and Nonconformists and tradesmen and workingmen who are fit, I will appoint them in reasonable numbers. But my duty is to consider the administration of justice, and I will do that first. I shall continue to consult Lord-Lieutenants, but, whether I consult them or you, or anybody else, my first and last word is that I act on my own responsibility, and shall therefore act on my own judgment."

This, I repeat, is not Lord Herschell's language, but it does fairly represent the purport and pith of his long, minute, elaborate, almost all ways, admirable reply to Mr. Morton and the deputation. It amounts to a direct negative upon their proposal. He answers in the negative both the questions asked in the beginning of this letter. In Lord Herschell's opinion, appointments to the bench are not in the nature of political spoils, and do not belong to the victors. He is himself a party man, and a strong one. Nay, the Lord Chancellorship is a party office, and the occupant of it comes in and goes out with his party. For all that, he will not prostitute it to party purposes. He has done something to Liberalize, in the party sense, both the county and the borough bench. It was probably right that he should. For the reason I gave above, the Conservative and Unionist preponderance was too great. It was desirable to broaden the constitution of the magistracy, and to increase the confidence of those excluded from it in its impartiality, its efficiency, and its sympathies, and these latter had therefore to be broadened also.

So far Lord Herschell has gone and in that direction he will continue to go. He will not pack the Bench as Mr. Bryce did when he had the power in the Duchy of Lancashire. But he will gradually, and in a rational spirit, and with due regard to the interests of the whole community, make it more representative, and politically more equal than it is now. But to do what Mr. Morton and Mr. Conybeare and Mr. Halley Stuart and Professor James Stuart and other political fanatics "insist" on his doing, would be, in his judgment, a betrayal of his duty. "I would sooner renounce my office to-morrow," said the Lord Chancellor. Undoubtedly he would, and without much regret, though there are patriots to whom the notion of renouncing an office worth \$50,000 a year wou

seem incredible and insane.

There are, in the course of Lord Herschell' long but not too long speech, many other in